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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1, 1932.

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REORGANIZATION OF LOCAL RURAL GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED AT NEW JERSEY MEETING.

The question of reorganizing local rural government received a great deal of attention at the New Jersey State Agricultural Convention, held in Trenton, January 26, 1932. Dr. T. B. Manny, of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, addressed the group on "The Need for Modernizing Rural Government."

While the voting membership of the convention is made up of farmer delegates from the several counties and representatives of the various organized groups of farmers, many other farmers and homemakers were present as visitors. The general keynote of the two sessions was that of organized effort among New Jersey farmers. Part of the morning program and two-thirds of the afternoon program, however, were given over to talks and discussion of local government and taxation. Among the activities of the State Department of Agriculture is an advisory committee of farmers to study local governmental problems in New Jersey and to propose changes that might be helpful to farm people. This committee has been working with a Commission to Investigate County and Municipal Taxation and Expenditures authorized by the State Legislature. Dr. H. L. Lutz, director of this commission, spoke at the afternoon session of the convention, at which a considerable number of legislators were present. The general trend of thought evidenced in the formal address and the questions and discussion that followed indicated the need for larger unit areas, reduction in the number of elective officials, more State-aid in maintaining certain necessary governmental services throughout the State in a more nearly uniform degree of efficiency regardless of the economic resources of the local areas concerned, and the need for tax-equalization.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
TO STUDY RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Advisory Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council held a meeting in New York City February 15 for the purpose of mapping out a research program for studying rural local government under the auspices of the Council. Dr. T. B. Manny of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life was invited to sit in with this Committee. Dr. Manny's studies on rural municipalities had come to the attention of this Committee and they especially wished him to present the farmers' viewpoint in planning and putting into operation a research program designed to get at fundamental weakness and problems in the present rural local government situation.

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THE POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
CONSIDERS RURAL GOVERNMENT.

The American Political Science Association, through its Round Table on Local Government, considered the problems of local government in rural areas at some length during the annual meeting in Washington, D.C., December 28 - 30, 1931. Formal papers were presented by R. F. Steadman, Syracuse University; T. B. Manny, United States Department of Agriculture, and J. F. Sly, University of West Virginia. The general consensus of opinion developing out of the papers and discussion centered around the need for defining the structure, functions, and powers of rural local government, especially as related; first, to incorporated agricultural villages and towns; second, to special-taxation districts; third, to state-administrative areas; and fourth, to socio-economic groupings of rural people. The need for basic research was pointed out as a means of getting at present problems and clarifying concepts regarding both present and proposed forms of rural local government.

The Committee on County and Township Government of the National Municipal League, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. A. Fairlie, University of Illinois, held three sessions during the three-day period. The Committee is now preparing model plans for county and township government paralleling the plans the National Municipal League has drawn up for city government.

SECTION ON RURAL SOCIOLOGY OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A detailed report of the meetings of the rural sociologists held in Washington the last of December will appear in the Proceedings number of the Publication of the American Sociological Society.

One of the most significant actions taken by this group was the reorganization of its standing committee on research. Due to the disbanding of the Purnell Sub-committee on Research in Rural Sociology of the Association of Land-grant Colleges and Universities, there seemed to be a need for a research committee within the Section on Rural Sociology to serve in an advisory capacity in promoting the work that the former Purnell Committee had promoted in the past. The reorganized committee will have a membership of five instead of three. It will function as its predecessor did in preparing an annual report on progress in rural sociological research for the Section on Rural Sociology, but in addition will be available to Experiment Station Directors and others who desire advice in planning and conducting research projects in this field. It is also expected that the committee will contact with the Social Science Research Council.

The officers of the Section for 1932 are E. deS. Brunner, Chairman, C. C. Zimmerman, Vice Chairman, C. H. Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, and J. L. Hypes and W. E. Garnett, members-at-large on the Executive Committee.

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STUDENT PLANS FOR THE NEXT AMERICAN COUNTRY
LIFE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The American Country Life Association in cooperation with the faculty and student clubs in agriculture and home economics of the Iowa State College, will hold its Spring Student Conference at Ames, Iowa, Friday and Saturday April 1 and 2, 1932. A special feature of the meeting will be a demonstration Rural Life Day for educational institutions. R. M. Hughes, President of Iowa State College, and A. R. Mann, President of the American Country Life Association, have been chosen as speakers, for an all college convocation on Friday. They will speak on the topic "A More Adequate Philosophy of Rural Life."

Discussion sessions of the students will be devoted to consideration of (1) ways and means of promoting Rural Life Day on college campuses and (2) plans for the student section program of the National Country Life Conference to be held at Minnesota University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, October 26 - 29. Throughout the entire conference emphasis will be placed on "The Basic Elements of Rural Culture."

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STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF COLORADO.

Prof. B F. Coen sends the following note:

In our summer school work the coming summer, we are to have with us Dr. E. E. Eubank of the University of Cincinnati, who will give courses dealing with "The Family" and "Educational Sociology."

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CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Dr. J. L. Hypes was released by the College the past year to serve as Sociologist on the Laymen's Foreign Mission Inquiry Commission. He spent six months of his time in India, and made brief stops in China and Japan on his way home which completed a round-the-world trip. Since his return, Dr. Hypes has given a series of radio talks on India, and has filled many speaking engagements around the State on the same subject.

Dr. Victor A. Rapport, a graduate of Yale University, was appointed, beginning the academic year, 1930, to take the place of Mr. Carroll Clark on our staff. Mr. Clark resigned to become Chairman of the Sociology Department at the University of Kansas.

The field work and tabulations have been completed on the project, "Population Mobility in Rural Connecticut." We anticipate finishing the project very soon. "The Vocational Selectivity of Connecticut Rural Youth," a report of a special phase of the above project, is about ready for press.

The field work has been half completed on a new project, "A Survey of the Recreational Facilities in Rural Connecticut."

Beginning September, 1931, Sociology has been established as a separate department at this college. Heretofore, the instruction phase of this subject has been departmentalized as Education, while the research phase was organized as a separate unit of the Experiment Station. Under the new arrangement, these functions have been united administratively.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Charles Arnold Anderson, instructor in Sociology at Harvard, has been awarded his Ph.D. degree by the University of Minnesota. His thesis analyzed the influence of ruralization and urbanization upon some forms of assortative mating in England. The work gives a comprehensive review of the literature upon the subject.

Nathan Laselle Whetten is completing a thesis at Harvard which deals with the organization of the village or trade-center in the Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Mr. Whetten spent the summer of 1930 as one of the assistant directors of research with the Canadian Pioneer Belt study while he was gathering first-hand material for this thesis. The work, which is to be completed by May, deals with the influences of communication and the elasticity of demand for consumers' goods upon the types and distribution of the form of trade-centers with isolated farms. The preliminary copies of the study seem to show that this type of investigation may lead to a clarification of many of our ideas concerning the future of the American village and town.

Thomas Lynn Smith, now assistant professor of Sociology at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, is presenting his thesis this spring for the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Smith spent the summer of 1930 making case analyses of American agricultural villages as an assistant to Professor E. deS. Brunner of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. He was able to gather data to test a number of theories concerning the American agricultural village. These villages are located in the Dakotas, in Minnesota, and in Indiana. The study attempts to understand the village trade-center type by the use of the case method. This study deals particularly with some inferences concerning rural organization which have been reached by generalizations from trends and averages and without an appreciation of the limits of social data in analyses.

The Siamese Government has just published a book, called "Siam - Rural Economic Survey, 1930 - 31," by associate-professor Carle C. Zimmerman, of Harvard University. This book gives the results of a year's field study in Siam, in which the representatives of four governmental ministries - Commerce and Communications, Public Finance, Agriculture, and Interior - assisted the author in analyzing rural conditions in all the provinces and drew up an agricultural policy for the government. The work is called an "Economic Survey" because there is no word for sociology in Siamese. It attempts to combine much of modern sociological methods with those of the best of the political arithmeticians as illustrated by Gregory King, and the type of analysis by Frederic Le Play, into a synthetic investigation of Siamese rural problems. The work covers data on standards of living, agricultural technique, marketing, credit,

population, diet, and social organization. It was published by the Ministry of Commerce and Communications as a birthday gift to His Majesty, the King, as a suggested agricultural policy for the country. English copies will be distributed to important libraries and interested scientists by the author upon request.

Carle C. Zimmerman.

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LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

Two candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Sociology are preparing theses for presentation in 1932. Mr. Roy Hyde is analyzing the structure and functions of the family in a selected French-speaking community of Southern Louisiana. Miss Elene LeNoir is beginning an investigation of the planes and standards of living among farm families in Louisiana.

T. Lynn Smith.

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UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Prof. R. W. Murchie makes the following announcement and report:

The American Country Life Association will hold its 1932 meeting at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. The subject of the Conference will be "Adult Education in Rural Life." Dr. W. C. Coffey, Director of Agriculture is chairman of the general conference committee and Dr. F. W. Peck is chairman of the program committee. These and other committees have made considerable progress with the conference arrangements.

On January 21st and 22d a Laymens' Conference on the problems of the Rural Church was held at the University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota. Some 115 people interested in the rural church met to discuss the rural church situation in Minnesota. Among the members of the University faculty, who participated were, Professor G. M. Stephenson, who spoke on Historical and Cultural Backgrounds of Minnesota's Churches and Professor R. W. Murchie, who presented a Graphic Summary of Minnesota Rural Religious Bodies.

R. W. Murchie.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Perry P. Denune writes in as follows:

It may be of interest to rural sociologists to know that Mr. L. A. Cramer, Professor of Sociology at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, is making a study of rural public dependency in five Ohio counties. The field work for the study is finished and it is expected that the study will be completed by the coming summer. Mr. Cramer is making the study under my supervision as his dissertation for a Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University.

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VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

B. L. Hummel sends us the following clipping:

A Southside Demonstration in Community Building. A community leaders' conference was held December 5, in Mecklenburg county which it is earnestly hoped may mark the beginning of a new era for county. If the work which was planned that day is accomplished, it will not only mean a new era for Mecklenburg, but it will lead the way for a new era in the bright tobacco section of Virginia.

To this conference came bankers and business men, newspaper editors, educators, health workers, ministers, farmers, home makers, club leaders, representatives of the Federal Farm Board, teachers of vocational agriculture, and state and county extension workers. It was a meeting of leaders representing all parts of the county and all interests within the county. The meeting was called by the representatives of the agricultural extension service for the purpose of starting a county-wide demonstration in rural community organization in a representative Southside Virginia county.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The Fifth Annual State Drama Tournament under the auspices of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture was held at the Annual Farm and Home Week Program at Madison, February 5. The Badger Social Center,

Dane County, with the presentation of Zona Gale's play, "Uncle Jimmy," won first honors. The winner of second honors, Iowa County, also used a Zona Gale play, "Neighbors." Nineteen Wisconsin counties sent representatives to the state contest. These nineteen groups had been selected from some 150 competing groups through elimination in county contests.

The second State Music Contest also held on Friday afternoon of Farm and Home Week was limited to vocal quartets, sextets, and octets. Elimination contests had been conducted throughout the state. Richland County received highest honors and Sheboygan County second place.

The state executive committee in charge of both these events was composed of A. F. Wileden, chairman, K. L. Hatch, J. H. Kolb, Robert Amundson, E. B. Gordon, and Miss Ethel T. Rockwell.

J. H. Kolb, head of the Department of Rural Sociology has been granted leave of absence until September to work with the President's Commission on Social Trends. He will be stationed in New York with Edmund deS. Brunner at the Institute of Social and Religious Research.

Units of the study on which the Commission is working include: "Town and Country Relations" during the last 15 years in Walworth County, Wisconsin; "Rural Neighborhoods and Community Relations" after ten years in Dane County, Wisconsin; "Community Relations of Agricultural Villages" a re-study of seven Wisconsin towns over a period of seven years as a part of a national re-study of 140 small towns; and "Retail Outlets" available to the rural population of 13 Wisconsin counties, with ten-year comparisons for the past twenty years.

John P. Johansen met the requirements for the doctorate in Rural Sociology in January. His thesis "A Sociological Study of Rural Communities in Grand Forks County, North Dakota" was conducted in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Miss Evelyn G. Tough completed the course of study for the Masters degree in Rural Sociology in January. Her thesis dealt with "The Development of the Cost Consumption Unit and Adult Male Equivalent Scales, and Their Applicability to the Cost of Family Living."

E. L. Kirkpatrick.

FARMER OPINIONS AS FACTORS IN COTTON
ACREAGE DETERMINATION.

At the request of members of the various outlook committees, Dr. T. B. Manny of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, appeared before the recent National Outlook Conference and made a report of a survey which he had completed of cotton outlook work in the South. The project, entitled "Farmer Opinions as Factors in Cotton Acreage Determination," was made for the purpose of ascertaining:

- (1) The extent to which farmers hear of and act upon the annual outlook;
- (2) Whether the reasoning of farmers in determining acreage seems to be similar to that of the outlook or whether the farmers' courses of reasoning are based upon other assumptions and facts;
- (3) How far national and world facts are utilized by farmers;
- (4) Something about the presuppositions upon which farmers base production adjustments.

According to Dr. Manny, this survey was undertaken first for cotton since it was a new type of research work and for this reason it was desirable to select a relatively simple farm management situation where alternative cash-crop opportunities were not widely used or thought of by the farmers. From the point of view of outlook work, this meant a crop for which comparatively little could be done other than to issue summaries of past and current supply and demand data, past and current prices, and a little on cash-crop alternatives; legal restrictions precluding the issuance of intentions-to-plant data or price trend forecasts in outlook reports. Thus, the results of this survey tend to show the outlook in about its most restricted field.

The field work consisted of interviews with 834 farmers, all of whom were able to decide for themselves as to the acreage planted each year to various crops. Three men conducted the interviews returning to a common center practically every night to consult with each other in standardizing methods of asking questions and of classifying farmers. As far as possible, every farmer within the above limitation living in the sample areas was interviewed. The areas were determined upon consulting with county agricultural agents and were supposed to be typical cotton-growing communities. The counties were chosen after consultation with research and extension leaders in the State agricultural colleges. Eleven counties, three in the Mississippi Delta and four each on the Piedmont and Atlantic Coastal Plains Regions were studied. The cotton acreages reported by the farmers who were interviewed amount to practically 20 per cent of the total cotton acreage for the same counties for 1929 as given in the Census.

RURAL LIFE SUNDAY.

Rural Life Sunday as generally approved by the religious representatives in America is to be May 1, 1932, the fifth Sunday after Easter. The Committee on Town and Country of the Home Missions Council is preparing a leaflet suggesting ways and means of observing it. The Committee declares that "the observance of this day should not be confined to rural churches, but city churches should plan to observe it also. The city church is largely indebted to the rural church for many of its religious leaders. All churches should unite in prayers and observance for those in rural fields on May 1."

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ROUND TABLE ON STANDARD OF LIVING RESEARCH.

During the Christmas holiday meetings in Washington, a group of research workers interested in studying the farmers' standard of living held a round-table discussion on future research in this field. The Division of Farm Management and Costs, and Farm Population and Rural Life, the Bureau of Home Economics, and several of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations were represented at this meeting. The session was arranged by Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick and Miss Evelyn G. Tough, of the University of Wisconsin.

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SANDERSON'S RURAL COMMUNITY.

Dr. Dwight Sanderson's book THE RURAL COMMUNITY has just been published. Graduate students of Dr. Sanderson's have looked for this thorough-going work for some time. The waiting has been well-worth while for Dr. Sanderson's long contact with rural life, teaching and research, travel, and residence in France has produced a standard treatment of the rural community. Dr. Sanderson graciously dedicates his work in the following statement:

"To Charles Josiah Galpin, Dean of Rural Sociologists, Pioneer in Discovering the Structure of the Rural Community."

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GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

The Graphic Summary of American Agriculture, based quite largely on the Census data of 1925, contains nineteen maps on various phases of farm population. There are a few copies still available. Rural sociologists may apply for Misc. Publ. 105, issued May, 1931.

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RURAL COMMUNITY TRENDS.

Prof. H. J. Burt of the University of Missouri is the author of research Bulletin 161 published by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Three rural consolidated high school communities located in the west-central part of the State were selected for study by Prof. Burt.

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FAMILY LIVING EXPENDITURES.

Utah Agricultural Experiment Station has issued Bulletin 232, by Edith Hayball and W. Preston Thomas on the family living expenditures of farm families in Summit County, Utah. The study was made in 1930.

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HEALTH ON THE FARM AND IN THE VILLAGE.

Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of the Yale School of Medicine has put out in a book, an impartial and comprehensive survey of the seven years' experience of the Cattaraugus County Health Demonstration, with a view to summing up the lessons to be derived from this experience with regard to the general problem of adequate health service for the rural districts.

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A NEW BULLETIN ON HOUSING.

The University of Nebraska College of Agriculture Experiment Station issued in November a bulletin, No 264, on Housing and House Operation Costs in Nebraska Farms, by J. O. Rankin. This bulletin is based upon the survey conducted in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

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CUTLER'S SOCIOLOGICAL LAWS.

Dr. Fred Morse Cutler's well-known syllabus entitled SOCIOLOGICAL LAWS came off the press in January in a new edition. Chapters 4 - 8 inclusive, were constructed upon the rural sociology courses that have been given at Massachusetts State College since President Butterfield's day. The importance of rural sociology as stated in Chapter I and the familiar concepts of rural study are expressed in their proper setting. SOCIOLOGICAL LAWS is dedicated to the memory of Lieber and Giddings. Dr. Giddings was Dr. Cutler's teacher at Columbia.

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RURAL COMMUNITY CLUBS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Prof. E. A. Willson is the author of Bulletin 251 published by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station on factors influencing the success and failure of rural community clubs in North Dakota. This study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ACADEMY OF AGRICULTURE
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Czechoslovakia Academy of Agriculture has in addition to its regular members in Czechoslovakia, a list of 92 corresponding members in other countries. In the United States, the following persons are corresponding members:

Kenyon Butterfield, Leon Jacob Cole, M. Dorset, Clarence Henry Eckles, Charles J. Galpin, John M. Gillette, Claude Burton Hutchinson, William M. Jardine, Jacob G. Lipman, F. E. Marbut, E. Dwight Sanderson, P. A. Sorckin.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The Central Committee for Rural Sociology, established with the Czechoslovakia Academy of Agriculture, resolved to extend the rural sociological survey by means of questionnaires also to a district of Carpathian Ruthenia. The Committee prepares an investigation of the problem of the social effects of the land reform, and of the inheritance problem in the country.

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PHYSICAL EXERCISE - SOCIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

A book in the German language entitled Die ländlichen leibesübungen und ihre soziologische bedeutung; ein versuch. Berlin, P. Parey, 1930, contains interesting discussions, as follows: Definition of the concept of sociology; need for development of a rural sociology; rural sociology in the United States; agricultural science and rural sociology; The significance of bodily exercise: - for keeping the body fit and maintaining health; for agricultural work; for mental development; The sociological effects of bodily exercise in country districts; strengthening of the feeling of kinship; economic results of encouraging public spiritedness; enhancing the desire to work and the pleasure to be derived therefrom.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY,
TSINAN, CHINA.

Prof. A. L. Carson sends the following interesting statement as of January 14, 1932.

The Correlated Program for Christian Universities in China has assigned to this institution the special task of adapting its whole program to the special needs of rural people. At present the University consists of three colleges, Medicine, Arts, and Science. We are in the midst of a great farming province, and are in touch with a large rural constituency. An experimental farm of the International Famine Relief Association is located on the campus, and we are cooperating with the College of Agriculture and Forestry in the University of Nanking with reference to specialized work in Agricultural Science. My own field is that of Rural Education, but I have been sent here with the thought that I might help to reorganize the several departments of the University with special reference to the study of rural problems and the service of country people. We are hoping very much to introduce specialists in both Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. At the present time, some courses in Rural Sociology are being taught in the Theological Seminary which is located on the same campus as the University. The texts used are written by Yang Kai Tao, formerly a student at Michigan State College and now located at Yenching University.

An interesting development in this region is the action of the Bank of China in adding an expert in agriculture to their staff, Mr. C. C. Chen. I happened to know Mr. Chen when we were both graduate students at Cornell University a few years ago, and feel that he is in a position of strategic importance. The Bank of China is one of the most progressive and stable of native institutions. During this period of political transition, their work is of special significance. He is now making a study of agricultural marketing in this province, and has helped to organize a cotton-trading company.

During this period of agricultural depression, we may think that stimulation of agricultural production in other lands is most unfortunate. As a matter of fact, we are in the midst of a great and backward population, with lack of the most elemental necessities of life. Anything which tends to raise the standard of living, and reconstruct society on a modern basis, will be bound to have a favorable reaction on world prosperity.

EXAMPLES OF RURAL INDUSTRIES DESIRED.

In the September issue of this publication mention was made of a survey of rural industries made by Mr. W. C. Nason of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, in Knott County, Kentucky.

Mr. Nason is now making a similar survey throughout the country but confined to individual local industries rather than to entire counties.

The object of the study is to find out how small farmers are supplementing their regular farm income or may find ways to do so.

A great deal of thought is now being given to the large farmer but the small farmer is receiving little attention although, in 1925, sixty per cent of the farm population of the United States were living on farms whose size was less than 100 acres and forty per cent were living on farms less than 50 acres.

To many, if not most, of these small farmers it is becoming increasingly necessary to find other sources of income and many are finding such sources in small local industries, either through ownership or financial interest in the industry, through furnishing materials for it, through working in it whole or part time, or through the employment of members of their family in the industry.

Examples of such local industries, that now employ farmers or members of their families, are wood-working and furniture plants, pottery, brick and tile works, textile mills, rayon plants, farm machinery and tool plants, shoe and garment factories, veneer plants, fruit-box factories, barrel and stave mills, bag factories and paper mills.

Mention is made of the subject at this time because it is particularly desirable to find good local examples to study. If readers who know of such instances in which farm families are thus supplementing their living will kindly send names of industries, places and personal references to the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, it will be appreciated.

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DR. GALPIN ELECTED OFFICER OF
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. C. J. Galpin, in charge, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, was elected First Vice-President of the American Sociological Society for 1932.

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

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SIR HORACE PLUNKETT

News of the death at Weybridge, Surrey, England, March 26 of Sir Horace Plunkett, who inaugurated and led the cooperative farming movement in Ireland, his native country, and in England, was received by his American friends with deep regret. Recollections are many among the Bureau staff of his visit here in 1923, when he made many friends. At that time Sir Horace was engaged on a special study, in the pursuit of which he made use of available records in the Bureau and Department and for which he expressed sincere gratitude.

On this visit Sir Horace gave an informal talk on cooperation before a small group in the Office of the Chief, which was mimeographed and distributed among the official staff. Copies of this talk are still in the files and have been referred to recently by a Bureau official as "A very human document."

Dr. C. J. Galpin, in charge of the Division of Farm Population, made the acquaintance of Sir Horace in about 1912, when the latter was visiting this country in an effort to regain his health; renewed that acquaintance upon the occasion of his later visit in 1923, and kept in rather close touch with him thereafter through correspondence and in interviews and travel with him in Europe. His letters to Doctor Galpin are of particular interest because of the light they throw on the cooperative movement both in England and in this country. In December, 1928, he wrote:

"I am engaged on what was to have been a pamphlet but has grown into a little book on the agricultural situation in England. The general economic position of the country is causing anxiety and I am seizing the opportunity of calling attention to the grave error of leaving the rural community out of consideration in all big economic discussions. Like yourself I am more interested in the social aspects of the rural problem but my distinctive line has always been to treat the problem on the lines indicated by the formula I gave to President Roosevelt - Better Farming, Better Business, Better Living, and I shall keep on preaching that doctrine until I cease to trouble this world."

Doctor Galpin dedicated to Sir Horace "The Systematic Source Book in Rural Sociology," in which Doctor Galpin is joint author with P. Sorokin and C. C. Zimmerman. In acknowledging this dedication, Sir Horace wrote in February, 1931:

"The Roosevelt of your vast continent and his humble follower in my small island may claim to have been among the early prophets who foresaw the vital importance of the sociological factor in the threefold rural problem of the countries which subordinated the basic to the subsidiary industries. When you first devoted your life to this factor I was not to know. I have even forgotten the date of my first interview with you when we found that we were engaged in the same work. I can only attribute to your kindly fellow-feeling your belief that I played more than an insignificant part in supporting the threefold aspect of the rural problem, with Better Farming and Better Business as the means to the end of Better Living."

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THE EXTENSION STAFF VISITS THE DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE

The Extension staff who made a visit recently to the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life seemed to be very much impressed with Dr. Galpin's approach to the work of his division through the mutual interest of the Extension Service and this Bureau in the subject of farm income. He explained in his opening remarks that he would discuss his work in this way because so large a part of both the Extension program and the program of this Bureau is related to farm income. He traced the development of the work of his division, beginning with the early studies having a very remote bearing on income, going to those relating entirely to the spending of income, and taking up finally those relating to the production of income. The later studies developed very naturally from those which preceded, Doctor Galpin explained. They are new in this field of work and have not yet been attempted by the State Colleges of Agriculture, but he expects that they will be undertaken there just as in the past the colleges took up the standard of living studies inaugurated by the division.

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A PHILOSOPHY OF FARMING FROM KANSAS

F. D. Farrell, president of Kansas State College, writing under the title "Sweet Uses of Adversity" in Successful Farming for June, says: "Adversity is impressing large numbers of farm people with this fact. Thus, it is laying the foundations for the acceptances of a rural philosophy that seems likely in the end to prevail. This philosophy holds that the chief objective of farming is not to accumulate monetary wealth but to promote human happiness in the countryside; that the farm should be regarded primarily as a home and only incidentally as a business enterprise."

This philosophy is old-fashioned and in no way exciting. It promotes a high degree of farm self-sufficiency and places correspondingly little dependence on cash income. It regards farming and farm life as a lifetime profession and not as something similar to a penitentiary sentence to be gotten through with as soon as possible."

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AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION ISSUES NEW VOLUME

The Proceedings of the 14th Annual Country Life Conference on RURAL GOVERNMENT have been recently published in a volume of 164 pages, uniform with other volumes. The Conference at Cornell University in August, 1931, set a new high mark of national influence. Already inquiries have sprung up all over the country on how the farmers' government might be revised in the interest of the farmers themselves.

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STUDENT CONFERENCE AT AMES, IOWA AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION

E. L. Kirpatrick, chairman of the Student Section of the American Country Life Association, assisted in conducting a Spring Conference on the Section at Iowa State College, April 1 and 2. The conference which dealt with "Basic Elements of Rural Culture" was in the nature of a discussion pertaining to a demonstration rural life day conducted by students and faculty of the college. More than 50 delegates representing twenty rural life clubs in fifteen colleges were in attendance. They adopted a suggestive long-time plan of work with specific activities which include local club meetings, rural life days and National Annual American Country Life Association Conference programs.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY IN THE UNITED STATES

A free translation of ten pages by Miss D. Harvey of an article by Richard Kaysenbrecht that has previously appeared, in German, in the Zeitschrift fur Volkerpsychologie und Soziologie, appeared in the January, 1932, number of the Sociological Review, published by the LePlay House Press, London. We quote in the conclusion: "If we survey once again

the development of American rural sociology we must admire and envy it. In two decades it has obtained recognition by the leading Universities and Colleges and representation in special research institutes and professional chairs. Favourably situated colleges have even their own independent sociological departments. In the high-schools the results of rural sociology are taken in account in civics and political science. The tenets, thus popularized, are finally carried by an army of teachers, clerics, social workers and leading farmers into the rural organizations, into the townships, and as far as the farthest farms."

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UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

I have been doing the research and teaching in rural sociology since last August in the Department of Rural Economics and Sociology succeeding Professor J. A. Dickey now with the Federal Farm Board. In 1931-32 we gave courses in Rural Sociology, the Rural Family, and Community Organization. This summer we are offering courses especially for Smith-Hughes teachers and extension workers.

A bulletin on Farm Standards of Living in Faulkner County, Arkansas, was recently completed for publication. Data have also been gathered for a study of Rural Social Organization in Washington County, part of the work being done by a special field man, Mr. John H. Stephens.

T. C. McCormick.

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NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Extension Circular No. 107 "Community Clubs -- Factors Essential for Success" by E. A. Willson, has been published by the Extension Division of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The circular is based on Experiment Station Bulletin No. 251 "Rural Community Clubs in North Dakota" by the same author.

A. G. Arvold and E. A. Willson are making plans for the American Country Life Association pilgrimage to the "Little Country Theater." For the afternoon and evening of October 25th there will be an auto trip to the area and former headquarters of the famous Dalrymple bonanza farm, followed by a farm style supper in the Lincoln Log Cabin and a program of rural and Indian talent, stunts and old-time dances in the Little Country Theater and Festival Hall. Before leaving on October 26th there will be a breakfast conference of the rural sociologists in the Lincoln Log Cabin.

Manuscript for an experiment station bulletin "Rural Social Organization in Grand Forks County" is being prepared by E. A. Willson. The study was a cooperative project with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the University of North Dakota. It was submitted to the University of Wisconsin as a Ph. D thesis by John P. Johansen who made the study.

E. A. Willson has made an analysis of North Dakota census data which indicates that approximately 25,000 persons who were 15 to 34 years of age in 1920 and would have been 25 to 44 years of age in 1930, left the farms of the state during the decade. Allowance was made for normal deaths. This migration of farm persons of dominant child bearing age accounts largely for the decrease of 20,000 in the number of children under 10 years of age on North Dakota farms during the decade.

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OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

July, 1931, Mr. Floyd B. Hagood, Instructor in Agriculture at Southeastern Oklahoma State Teachers College completed the Master of Science degree with a major in Rural Sociology. The title of his thesis was "A Rural Health Survey of Bryan County.

At present, Mr. John McClure is completing a master's thesis in Rural Sociology. His problem is "The Growth of Population in Oklahoma." He is paying particular attention to the ecological and social characteristics of Oklahoma's population.

On April 29 a short course on the methods of organization and conducting monthly farm sales day associations was held on the campus of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. Representatives from twenty-two sales day centers and prospective centers were present. The Oklahoma sales day plan is similar to that which originated in Webb City, Missouri, many years ago. Miami, Oklahoma has an organization that has a continuous record lasting for more than thirteen years. The scheme has three distinct functions; (1) It provides a local market at reduced cost for small quantities of farm products; (2) it stimulates cooperation between farmers and merchants, and (3) it furthers sociability among the farmers themselves. The thirteen year history of the Miami organization seems to indicate that the monthly sales day is not merely a means of combatting the depression, but perhaps will become a permanent agency to provide the farmer with an expanded local market for his small surpluses.

On May 18, 19, and 20, representatives of the farm mortgage bankers and loan companies met at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College to attend a program to be given by the staffs of the Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Division. The program included discussions of economic, social, technological, agronomic, and farm managerial factors affecting farm land values and farm credit problems.

The following pieces of research have been made recently by Prof. O. D. Duncan, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology:

Increase of Population According to Farm Status, Sociology and Social Research, January - February, 1932.

Some Economic and Social Aspects of the Problem of Rural Health in Oklahoma, Experiment Station Circular 78, September, 1931.

The Church and the Tenant, Rural America, January, 1932.

Some Economic Factors Affecting Social Life of Oklahoma Cotton Farmers. (Manuscript undergoing final revision, and will be shortly submitted to the Experiment Station Editor. A cooperative bulletin with J. T. Sanders, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics).

The Growth of Trade Centers in Oklahoma, 1898-1930. Data have been collected and analysis will be begun at once.

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AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS

The Rural Sociology Department of Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College is planning to promote a Chamber of Commerce Secretaries short course the latter part of July during the Farmer's Short Course at Texas A. and M. College, to discuss the problems of public welfare work in the small towns of Texas during the coming winter. Papers on other problems of rural life will also be discussed.

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UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

1931 - 1932 has brought a number of "good things" to Sociological research at the Utah State Agricultural College. Most highly prized is a social research laboratory, accessible from a sociology class room and also from the office of the head of the department. An electric tabulator, a drafting table, a filing cabinet, a storage cabinet, two work tables and a typewriter constitute the equipment. It is a pleasant place to work and a typical work-room it has already come to be.

Instruction in Sociology at the Utah State College has moved up rapidly during the last five years. Six years ago one fifth of the teaching time of one instructor was given to teaching three courses in Sociology, the department was merged with Economics, and no student had ever majored in Sociology. Today there is a separate department of Sociology. Two instructors are employed; eighteen students are either majoring or minoring in the department; seventeen courses are offered; six students are in residence working for a masters degree, and one thousand students received instruction in the department during the year.

A more aggressive policy in influencing state social agencies, especially rural agencies has also characterized the department of Sociology during recent years. At the present time the head of the department is President of the Utah State Conference of Sociol Work and is State Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the Parent-teacher Association.

A very large proportion of the population of rural Utah is located in towns and villages. The social results of such an alignment have until recently had little study. The Rural Sociology Department of the Utah Experiment Station expects to publish the first of a series of Community Studies late in 1932, dealing with rural versus village living. It is hoped that a number of studies in this field will help materially in clarifying rural problems during the next decade.

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STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

The Department of Sociology, cooperating with the Department of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics, of the State College of Washington, is now finishing a study on "The Relation between the Cityward Migration of Population and the Flow of Farm Wealth to Urban Centers. The field work and tabulation has been done by Mr. A. A. Smick, Instructor in the Department of Sociology, under the direction of Professor Fred R. Ycder, Head of the Department of Sociology.

Another study on "Rural Local Social Organizations in the State of Washington" will be published by the Experiment Station late in the summer.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Miss Evelyn G. Tough and Mr. Roy A. West were granted fellowships in rural sociology by the Special Committee on Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology of the Social Science Research Council. Miss Tough will attend Radcliffe College and Mr. West will remain at Wisconsin. During the summer he will do field work for his doctor's thesis, "A Village Family Case Study," in selected villages of Utah.

Miss Ethel Peterson and Miss Amy Gessner have been appointed assistants in rural sociology for the coming fiscal year. Miss Peterson will work in the field of research and Miss Gessner in extension, with emphasis on ways of maintaining family and community standards of living.

E. L. Kirkpatrick addressed rural departments or divisions at Eau Claire, Stevens Point, and Oshkosh State Teachers Colleges in May on "A More Adequate Philosophy of Rural Life." He spoke also before assemblies at Lawrence and Mt. Morris (Illinois) colleges.

The students and faculty of the College of Agriculture staged a rural life dinner on May 16. Over 300 were in attendance. Frank Clements, president of Blue Shield Country Life Club, served as toastmaster, Viola Ferlin, senior in home economics, spoke briefly for the students, and Dean C. L. Christensen responded for the faculty. Regent H. M. Wilkie gave the main address on the topic, "What's Right with Rural Life."

Under the direction of E. L. Kirkpatrick, advanced students in rural standards of living are making a study of the village of Belleville, Wisconsin. The trade and service areas of the village are being ascertained by Allen D. Edwards and the standard of living survey within the village is being supervised by Amy Gessner, candidates for the master's degree in rural sociology.

Harold F. Dorn, former graduate student, and the past year with Dr. Warren S. Thompson at Miami University, recently received a university fellowship in sociology. Mr. Dorn will complete the work for the doctorate next year, majoring in rural sociology.

"Farm Family Living in Wisconsin," results of a cooperative study of farm business and standards of living, has been submitted and approved for early publication. Parties cooperating in the project include the Department of Rural Sociology, Agricultural Economics and Home Economics, University of Wisconsin, and the Divisions of Farm Population and Rural Life and Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

A. F. Wileden of the Rural Sociology Department at the University of Wisconsin, recently prepared a statement summarizing the experiences of the past Five Years of Rural Dramatics in Wisconsin. It is an historical summary of the beginnings and developments of this phase of the Rural Sociology Extension Work in the state, with a brief explanation as to how it has been done. This statement is being published in answer to numerous requests that have been made.

A Citizen's Survey of the Rural Social Conditions in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, has just been published by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. This is a self-survey first undertaken five years ago, under supervision of the Rural Sociology Department. A. F. Wileden drew the results together with the recommendations for improvement for the final publication. This self-survey is a technique in extension education whereby programs for improvement are based on the facts gathered. Over ninety local people participated in the survey.

County Play Days sponsored by rural sociology extension, are meeting with more enthusiastic response on the part of rural people this year than in previous years. Douglass County, a large frontier area, was divided into two units and play days in which from five hundred to a thousand people took part were held, one at the New Finnish Cooperative Park on the Brule River, and the other at Gordon. Competitive events and group games are the main features of these events, which are also to be held in numerous other counties this spring.

County Music Festivals, sponsored by rural sociology extension, are also becoming more popular this year. One held in Waupaca County a week ago had over a thousand people taking part, including 500 school children in children's choruses, 400 persons in adult choruses, and a 150 member band. These events are the climax of preparation and training which has been in progress for months previous. Similar events are to be held in Marathon and Kenosha Counties this spring, with adults as well as children taking part, and in more than a dozen counties, put on by the school children. These are worked out in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin School of Music and with other organizations and agencies that wish to take part.

The Eleventh Annual Rural Leadership Summer School for clergy and lay workers is to be held at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, June 27 to July 8, this summer. In past years this school has represented around twenty different states and about eight different church bodies. On the staff this year, in addition to the regular instructional staff from the University of Wisconsin, are Benson Y. Landis, representing the National Home Missions Council and Federal Council of Churches, and Harry C. Munro of the International Council of Religious Education. A. F. Wileden of the Rural Sociology Department is in charge of this school this year.

This summer school is to be held in connection with a Dramatic and Speech Institute and possibly a Music Institute to be in session on the university campus at the same time.

REVIEWS OF THE SYSTEMATIC SOURCE BOOK
IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY

A few of the excerpts from the many reviews of the SOURCE BOOK IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY will be of interest to our readers:

"To one who has felt a lack of solidity in much of the literature of sociology, the reading of this volume gives genuine pleasure. It exhibits the qualities of objectivity in its approach, freedom from notions of social reform, and the application of thorough-going scholarship - qualities not yet as common in sociological writing as might be desired."

Carl M. Rosenquist. The American Economic Review, March, 1932.

"The work is an encyclopedia in which may be found the most important branches of rural sociology and information about the latest theories in European, Asiatic, and American literature. Extracts and readings from many sources form a systematic introduction to the various problems. This introduction, together with the extracts, gives a complete picture of the phenomena connected with the various branches of rural sociology."

Prof. V. Smetanka. Translated from: "Vestnik Ceskoslovenske Akademie Zemedelske" kocznik VIII, Cislo I, Leden, 1932. (January, 1932).

".... one is safe in saying that the complete work will constitute a significant contribution to the development of rural sociology. The excellence of this work is shown not only in the materials chosen but in the quality of the connecting text that serves as a setting and gives coherence to the larger subjects treated."

G.A.Works. The Library Quarterly, Volume I, April, 1931, No. 2

"If we may judge the forthcoming volumes by this one, this book ought to be a classic."

Nels Anderson. Outlook and Independent. February 4, 1931.

"We have here two parts of a truly monumental work ... In reading the pages alike of the Source books, and of the Summary, one is constantly impressed with the fact that there are very few new problems, although their forms may vary from age to age, and from generation to generation. Students of sociology, rural and urban, owe these three painstaking scientists a deep debt of gratitude."

Clinton Rogers Woodruff. Saturday Review, New York City, September 12, 1931.

"The Source Book fills a long-felt need. American textbooks in the field of rural sociology are generally provincial and localized. The libraries of the world hold a vast amount of literature on rural life. Little of it is accessible to the average student, and few would use it, or know how to use it, were it available in the stack rooms. The systematization of a large part of this literature in a Source Book is a most valuable contribution to the social sciences. No rural sociology

library can afford not to have this Source Book. No student of rural sociology can afford not to become acquainted with the materials therein offered. The authors have performed a monumental service for which all students of the social sciences are deeply grateful. They have made the greatest single contribution that has so far been made to Rural Sociology."S. H. Hobbs, Jr. Social Forces, March, 1932.

The third volume of the Source Book is printed and will soon be on sale by the University of Minnesota Press.

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GOING RESEARCH PROJECTS THIS
YEAR IN THE DIVISION

The number of going research projects in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life this year are 25. Of these 21 are in cooperation with various colleges and universities. As a result of these studies, eight bulletins are expected off the press by Fall and eleven manuscripts ready for print by that time. Some projects will require more than one bulletin to take care of the study.

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RURAL HOUSING

The Committee on Farm and Village Housing of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, which met in December, 1931, prepared a report which is soon to appear in printed form. Those interested in this report will address Dr. Bruce L. Melvin, Secretary of the Committee, Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London, England, has become interested in rural sociology. The following letter from the Secretary, Mr. Harry Ward, of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology has just been received:

"I shall be very grateful if you can let me have any publications about Rural Sociology and if you have available for a body like ourselves any papers dealing with this subject. We are hoping very soon to take a special interest in this type of work."

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FROM THE OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

From the Office of Experiment Stations a description of the projects in rural sociology which have come to the Office of Experiment Stations has been put out in mimeographed form by Dr. B. Youngblood under the title of CLASSIFIED LIST OF PROJECTS.

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THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

The Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia will be held July 3 - 16, 1932. There will be a section on the Rural Church as usual and a new section on County Government.

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MELVIN AIDS RURAL SCOUTING PROGRAM

Dr. Bruce L. Melvin has been added to the National Committee on Rural Scouting. At a recent meeting in Washington, D. C. The Committee voted to extend rural scouting to other parts of the country after the manner of that followed in Illinois.

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JOHN M. GILLETTE DAY AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

Dr. John M. Gillette has completed his twenty-fifth year as head of the sociology work at this University. The North Dakota chapter of Alpha Pi Zeta, the national honorary social science fraternity gave a dinner, in recognition of Dr. Gillette's contributions to the field of sociology, May 10. The following letter from Dr. C. J. Galpin was read at the dinner:

"The University of North Dakota, as well as the State of North Dakota, is to be congratulated on the long term of service of John Morris Gillette. His rugged, intellectual honesty and keen social insight have been appreciated far and wide during these years. Dr. Gillette's remarkable contrikution to rural scciology is well known. I recall with a thrill even now the appearance of his text on a 'Constructive Rural Sociology', nearly twenty years ago. I am sure that all rural sociologists will join me in the toast to our friend Gillette: A LONG LIFE AND CONTINUED SERVICE IN THE FILED OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY."

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WHAT THE COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE
WORLD ARE DOING

The third volume of a report of the First International Conference of Rural Women's Organizations has just been published by Chapman and Hall Ltd. for the Liaison Committee of Rural Women's and Homemakers' Organizations, London, S.W.I. This volume contains considerable material on Home Demonstration Work in New York, Illinois, and North Carolina, and a poem on "The Farm Home" by Miss Grace E. Frysinger, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ADVANTAGES AND
DISADVANTAGES OF FARM LIFE

A short list of references of the advantages and disadvantages of farm life has been compiled recently and published in mimeographed form by the Library of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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RURAL DISCONTENT

F. A. Conrad, Associate Professor of Sociology, at the University of Arizona, reports a piece of work which he is completing for his doctor's thesis at Stanford University this year. The subject is "Rural Discontent, A Study of Class Conflict based upon the Farmer Movements since the Civil War."

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

BUREAU OF
JEC 2 - 1932

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1932.

Vol. VI, No. 3.

FARM POPULATION GAIN WAS 648,000 IN 1931

The farm population was 31,260,000 persons on January 1, 1932, as compared with 30,612,000 on January 1, 1931, a gain of 648,000 according to an estimate issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The increase in 1931 was the largest and most significant recorded by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the ten years in which the bureau has been estimating changes in population. For seven years of this period annual decreases were reported and only during 1930 and 1931 were appreciable gains indicated.

The bureau estimates that 1,472,000 persons left farms for towns and cities last year, and that 1,679,000 persons moved farmward. The surplus of births over deaths on farms was 441,000. The gain in number of persons living on farms was 648,000. For the year 1930 it was estimated that 1,766,000 persons moved from cities to farms and 1,727,000 persons moved from farms to cities - these two movements almost balancing each other. The surplus of births over deaths was 399,000 in 1930. There was a slight decrease in the number of persons going to farms in 1931, and a considerable decrease in the number going to cities.

In the movement from cities to farms for both 1930 and 1931, and continuing into 1932, were many farmers' sons and daughters who had previously migrated to towns and cities. Many of these upon losing their city jobs have returned to the home farm, many bringing families with them. Some city families have found refuge on the farms of other relatives.

These figures do not take into account another change that has been widely heralded as a "back-to-the-farm" movement. a change that has been under way since 1930. Many city and town families are now planting subsistence gardens of 1/4 to 2 acres where formerly they purchased all of their foods. Some of these families have moved to abandoned farms as a means of lowering their house rents in addition to raising some of their foods. Others have obtained small plots of ground close enough to their present homes to avoid moving. Relief agencies in several cities have

aided by furnishing seeds, fertilizer, some gardening equipment, and the use of plots of ground. In a lesser number of cases these agencies have moved families out to houses where some cultivatable plots of ground would be more accessible.

The bureau points out that this movement is not a genuine "back-to-the-farm" movement since very few of the people are engaging in farming as a business. It is almost wholly an attempt to obtain low-cost housing and partial subsistence. And for the relief agencies it is a means of reducing somewhat the cash cost of meeting the minimum subsistence needs of persons for whom they are caring. In addition, it gives the unemployed something to do and for some of the children it means an opportunity to benefit by an abundance of fresh air and sunshine. It would be a mistake, however, to count all these as additional farmers.

The number of persons leaving farms exceeded the number arriving at farms in 1931 only in the New England and South Atlantic States. In each of the remaining seven geographic divisions, the movement countryward exceeded the movement cityward, this movement being most pronounced in the East North Central States, West North Central States, and West South Central States.

These population estimates are based upon information supplied to the bureau by thousands of farm families all over the country. They are not, however, strictly comparable with figures published in previous years by the bureau, because this report has been revised on the basis of the 1930 Census. The statistics concerning population movements to and from farms for the period 1920 - 1930 are being revised so as to take into account the 1930 Census as well as the trends indicated by sampling reports obtained annually from farmers by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Figures on changes of population during 1931 by geographic divisions, in both movements to and from farms and in total numbers, can be obtained by making a request to the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life so long as the supply of this release is available.

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AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE

The Fifteenth Annual Country Life Conference will be held at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, October 14 - 16, 1932. The subject of the conference will be "Adult Education and Rural Life."

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THIRD PURNELL CONFERENCE

The third Purnell Conference of the Research Workers in Rural Sociology will be held at Cincinnati, Ohio. December 27 - 29, 1932. The tentative program follows:

Tuesday, December 27, 9.00 a.m.

The Population Project:

Analysis of the Vital Statistics of a State: Methods and Results.

Discussion.

Farm Population Research and National Agricultural Policy.

Discussion.

Tuesday, December 27, 2:00 P.M.

The Family Project:

Methods of Studying the Non- Material Traits of the Farm Family.

Discussion.

The Mathematical Approach to the Study of the Farm Family.

Discussion.

Tuesday, December 27, 7:30 p.m.

General discussion of Population and Family Projects - in charge of Special Discussion Committee.

Wednesday, December 28, Forenoon and Afternoon

Meetings of Rural Section of American Sociological Society.

Wednesday, December 28, 7:30 p.m.

The Farm Youth Project:

Rural Young People 15-25 Years of Age.

1. The Problem as seen by a Research Man.

2. The Problem as seen by an Extension Man.

Discussion of Research Method.

General discussion.

Thursday, December 29, Morning and Afternoon.

Meetings of the Rural Section of the American Sociological Society.

Thursday, December 29, 7:30 p.m.

Adjusting the Research Program to Present Conditions.

The Population Project.

The Family Project.

The Organization Project.

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The bulletin "Connecticut Rural Youth and Farming Occupations," has been submitted to the printer and we expect it to come from the press very shortly.

Dr. Victor A. Rapport is completing the field work on the study, "Recreational Facilities of Rural Connecticut." The printed report is not expected before the end of the fiscal year.

We are about to begin the formal writing of our "Mobility of Connecticut Rural Population" study, and expect to have it ready for the printer by the first of the year.

J.L.HYPES.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

In my graduate seminar on "Rural Communities" last summer I departed somewhat from the former policies of viewing the structure and problems of the rural community as a thing apart, by endeavoring to link up its sociology more with the concept of regionalism and the regional movement. Consequently the topics selected for more intensive discussion were those related to rural urban migrations and selection, rural-urban trade areas, and significance of residential and industrial decentralization, the sociology of regional highways and thoroughfares, and some of the more outstanding integrative movements taking place within the rural community. This approach met with a hearty response from the nine graduates - high school principals and teachers and rural extension workers - comprising the group. Three of these have elected to write their master's theses in this general field.

For the past two years here at Illinois we have had a unique group of faculty men centering our collective attention on the social challenge of urbanization, and indirectly upon its repercussions in the rural field. The group consists of one or more representatives from a dozen or more university departments who may claim some tangible interest in the problems of the city. "Charter" members of this group come from the departments of landscape architecture and city planning, civil engineering, architecture, law, political science, economics and sociology. The interest has extended to other related departments such as history, psychology and even English. Nor will it stop there. Geography and biology, among others, may be recruited.

W.RUSSELL TYLOR.

Just now we are getting ready for publication an extensive study on the organization of local groups of farm people, which is concerned with the organizational structure and functions of 230 groups such as farm bureau units, parent-teacher associations, home bureau units, community clubs, granges, farmers' clubs and similar groups. We have studied also

their spatial characteristics and have included a section on the opinions of farmers as to the need and type needed of local organizations among farm people.

Another study which we have tentatively entitled, "Social Forces Affecting Rural Organization," is an intensive study of how the members of 248 farm families in four townships of two counties in the grain area of Illinois spend their time and data concerning their participation in organizations and their organizational leadership.

A third study that was started just this spring which will be continued this fall is a study on 4-H Club work. We have sought the assistance of Dr. Griffith of the Department of Educational Psychology, Miss Inez Ireland of the Department of Psychology, Dr. E.T. Hiller of the Department of Sociology, and are being helped in securing the field data by the state club leaders and assistant club leaders and the state leader of farm advisers and the assistant state leaders of farm advisers.

The plan of the study is to give a series of tests including intelligence tests, ascendant submission reaction tests, and attitude tests and achievement tests, together with securing data concerning the sociological environment.

D.E.LINDSTROM.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Fred Boyd, who was acting assistant in Rural Life Studies at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station the past year during the absence of Mr. Oyler, has nearly completed the manuscript for his study of "Rural Organization Contacts in Three Kentucky Communities." His project included a general study of the organizations in the three communities. Another phase of the study, dealing with the factors making for the success of local organizations, will probably be presented in another manuscript. On August 25 Mr. Boyd assumes his new duties as principal of the high school and teacher of social science at Parksville, Kentucky, one of the three communities included in his study.

Merton Oyler returned in June, after nine months of graduate work at the University of Chicago. He is engaged in the completing of his manuscript for the "Community and Neighborhood Groupings in Knott County, Kentucky."

W.D.NICHOLS.

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MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE.

The field work on two research projects has been completed this year and the data are being analyzed and prepared for publication. These projects are: The Standard of Living of Farm Families in Relation to Types of Farming, Farm Practices, Farm Income, and Community Advantages; and Membership and Participation in Institutions and Organizations in Relation to Community Development. In a third project four communities have been studied by the use of the case method. These communities were selected as representatives of the three main types or classes of rural communities in the state; namely, those having an unincorporated village as the center; those having an incorporated center with a population of 2500 or less; and communities having a center with a population over 2500. These four communities represent typical areas of the state. Communities typical of other areas of the state will be added to this project during the coming year.

Other projects carried on during the past year are as follows: A Study of the Population of the State; and Rural Trade Centers in Michigan for the Period, 1900-1930. A bulletin entitled "Social Activities of Rural Churches," by Dr. C.R. Hoffer has just been published.

The Department of Sociology is cooperating with the Advisory Committee on Physical, Social, and Economic Trends of the State Commission of Inquiry into County, Township and School District Government. Data pertaining to changes in the rural population and community organization are being made available to the Committee.

EBEN MUMFORD.

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NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Assistant extension professor Mary Eva Duthie has been awarded the Thomas E. Wilson Fellowship for the study of problems in 4-H Club Work and will be on leave of absence for two years engaged in graduate study and research at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Willis Kerns, a graduate of Ohio State University and now county agricultural agent in Warren County, Ohio, and Mr. William G. Mather, Jr., who has been doing graduate work in the department have been appointed assistants for the coming year. Miss Mildred B. Thurow and Mr. Leland B. Tate, who were assistants in the department last year, have been awarded fellowships by the Social Science Research Council. Mr. Tate is engaged in a study of rural homes for city workers in Monroe County, New York, and Miss Thurow is making a study of autobiographies of college students in an analysis of family relationships.

DWIGHT SANDERSON.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been intensely busy in this department, in the field of county government in rural areas. Two pieces of work have just been completed (1) Warren County (N.C.) Economic, Social and Civic, a background study in economics and civics related to improved government. 177 pages; and (2) a similar study on County Government and County Affairs in South Carolina, by Columbus Andrews. That is perhaps the most thoroughgoing study of county government in any state of the Union. The University of South Carolina collaborated in this study with the Institute of Social Science, University of North Carolina. Dr. S.M. Derrick acted for the University of South Carolina and Mr. Marion Wright, Attorney at Law, Conway, S.C., added a chapter on Proposed Reconstruction in South Carolina.

Both of these studies are the result of prolonged field work together with the library resources of the University here and in Columbia, S.C.

We have been making field studies of county government in rural counties since 1918. We have covered sixty-three rural counties in North Carolina, six in South Carolina, two in Alabama and six in Mississippi.

We cannot cover the whole territory of Rural Social-Economics and for that reason our researches have mainly concerned the most neglected field, namely, rural government. The essential problem is relating life and livelihood to civic rule. The result in the end will be such an improvement in civic rule as the nature of human nature will bear. We must find footings for our guyropes in the common sense of the common man of the commonwealth.

E.C. BRANSON.

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

C. Horace Hamilton, Chief of the Division of Rural Sociology, received his Ph.D. degree in Sociology at the June commencement of the University of North Carolina. His thesis, The Role of the Church in Rural Community Life in Virginia has been published as Bulletin 267 by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following research projects are being carried on by the Division of Rural Sociology: Farm Family Functions and Relationships, Rural Population Trends, Socio-Psychological Factors in Farm Operations. Courses offered in rural sociology by Prof. Hamilton are: Introductory Rural Sociology, Rural Community Organization, Rural Social Traits and Attitudes, Farmer's Movements, Research Method and Procedure in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology and Principles of Rural Sociology.

C. HORACE HAMILTON.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Miss Rebecca Ross, a graduate of Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, is making a very interesting study of "Facilities for Medical Care in Clay County, Kentucky," as her Master's thesis. The report is expected to be written up soon. Miss Ross spent the early part of the summer gathering her material in a house-to-house canvass.

PERRY P. DENUNE.

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OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

During the past year we organized an informal faculty discussion group which meets monthly. All the social science fields are represented in this organization. The program for last year, as well as that for the coming year, was built up around the problem of integration, co-ordination, and functional division of labor in social science research with particular reference to the problems of the southwest.

O.D. DUNCAN.

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SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE.

Despite the depression the year's work in Rural Sociology at South Dakota State College has evidenced considerable growth during the past school year, 1931-1932.

Professor P. H. Landis has been added to the staff as half-time instructor and half-time research worker in Rural Sociology. Mr. Landis took his undergraduate work at Greenville College in Illinois, his master's degree at the University of Michigan, and two years of work toward his doctorate at the University of Minnesota. He is completing his thesis this summer and expects to receive his doctor's degree some time during the coming school year.

The number of courses given in the department has been increased from six to fourteen. The work is now organized so that a student may take an undergraduate major or minor in Sociology or a graduate major or minor leading to a master's degree. During the past year 388 students have taken undergraduate courses in Sociology, while seven have been enrolled in graduate courses. Two graduate students with a major in Sociology received their master's degree in June.

Two research projects have been carried on during the year. One project has had to do with "South Dakota Town-Country Trade Relations." This project carried on in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life is now in process of publication.

The second project "Social Change in Brookings County" is being carried over into the present fiscal year. The purpose of this study has been to ascertain the type and extent of social change that has taken place in the county since its beginning with the major causes and results of these changes.

A part-time extension worker in Rural Sociology was added during the year. His name is S. W. Jones. Mr. Jones did his undergraduate work in this institution and completed his master's degree at Ames in 1929. He devotes part of his time to having charge of the radio broadcasting agricultural program of the college and the balance of his time to Rural Sociology extension work. His main projects in the latter field are in preparing a monthly program service for rural community clubs in the state and in sponsoring home talent tournaments, including one act plays and debates.

Prof. W. F. Kumlien has taken on some additional administrative duties in the division of agriculture. He is now Vice-Dean of Agriculture, having supervision over the instructional work of the division.

W.F.KUMLIEN.

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UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. Joseph A. Elliott has just completed a thesis at the University of Tennessee under the direction of Prof. C. E. Allred on "An Inventory of Certain Social Resources of Tennessee."

Prof. C. E. Allred reports the completion of a report by Mr. G. D. Collins, Jr. on "An Inventory of the Governmental Activities in Tennessee."

The University of Tennessee, Department of Agricultural Economics, is engaged on the second year of the project "An Economic and Social Survey of the Southern Appalachian Mountain Area." The work is being done in cooperation with a number of other State and Federal agencies.

C.E.ALLRED.

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UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

An interesting development in Purnell Project 88 here has grown out of the decision to divide the village farm families into two classes (1) those on the edge of the village (both in the village and on the farm) and (2) those inside this fringe or belt. Marked differences show themselves in the community mindedness of these two village families. Considerable information has been accumulated on community activities of (1) farm dwellers, (2) edge of town people, (3) village farm folks, and (4) village non-farm families.

JOS.A.GEDDES.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Dr. G. W. Forster, Professor of Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State College of Agriculture, and Mr. DeWees Runk, Instructor in Rural Sociology University of Wisconsin, offered graduate courses in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology in the 1932 summer quarter of the University of Virginia.

Mr. J. E. Ward, Instructor in Rural Social Economics, University of Virginia, spends next year on leave at Harvard University, pursuing graduate studies mainly under Professors John D. Black, Pitirim Sorokin and C. C. Zimmerman.

Prof. Wilson Gee has completed a volume on Research Barriers in the South for the national Social Science Research Council. His text on The Social Economics of Agriculture will appear early in 1933. During the second half of the summer of 1932 Dr. Gee did the field work for a study on "Thirty Years of Rural Depopulation in Santuc Township, Union County, South Carolina," in cooperation with the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

WILSON GEE.

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VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

"Membership Relations in Community Organizations, A Study of Factors Affecting Organizational Attitudes," Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 287, by W. E. Garnett and A. C. Seymour, is the title of a new bulletin just published, the fifth in the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station's social organization study series. This

bulletin deals primarily with the environmental factors affecting social organization membership in five well-developed communities. The study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It is to be followed shortly by two other related bulletins dealing with related phases of community life and organization.

Work has begun on "Rural Leadership and Leadership Training," and "Educational Foundations for Cooperative Effort" as new sub-units of our organization study series. The Leadership study is in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, while the Educational Foundations for Cooperative Effort project is in cooperation with the State Department of Education as a contribution to the public school curriculum revision now underway in Virginia. It is expected that the outcome of this project will be the introduction of material in the citizenship classes of the public high schools that will form a better basis for cooperative effort in the future than anything we have had in the past. The present point of emphasis in the Leadership project is the influences tending to develop leadership qualities. Several other aspects of leadership will be considered before the study is completed.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Division of Rural Sociology, cooperated with the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board again this year in conducting a school for rural ministers at Blacksburg. The attendance was somewhat below the mark of the two previous schools, but the interest displayed showed that the school is meeting a very definite need. B. L. Hummel, the rural organization specialist of the college, reports that ministers who have been in attendance in previous years are giving increased support to community organization work.

W.E.GARNETT.

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STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. A. A. Smick instructor in Rural Sociology, has been in the field during the summer taking records to complete the study begun last year on the relation between city-ward migration of population and city-ward flow of farm wealth.

Prof. Fred R. Yoder, Head of the Department of Sociology and Director of Rural Sociological Study, has spent a part of the summer collecting data to round out a study on rural social organizations in the State of Washington, which study will be published late in the fall.

F.R.YODER.

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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

4-H Club Fellowship: Announcement has been made of a 4-H Fellowship by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work with G.L. Noble, Chicago, managing director. Thomas E. Wilson is the donor of the fellowship and Dr. C.B. Smith, Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, has designated a committee of State Club leaders to assist the local committee at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in directing the study. Of more than twenty-five applicants, Miss Mary E. Duthie, of the Department of Rural Social Organization, Cornell University, was the successful candidate. Miss Duthie took up her work in the Department of Rural Sociology at Wisconsin, October 1, for a period of two years.

4-H Drama Tournament: A Marquette County group with "Cabbages" won first place in the Annual 4-H Club drama tournament held at Madison in connection with Club Camp week in June. Fifteen counties entered the contest. A Marathon County group won second place with "Evening Dress Indispensable." The contest was conducted under the auspices of the Departments of Rural Sociology and 4-H Club Work cooperating.

Rural Music Programs were held at the Wisconsin State Fair for the first time this year. The plans were worked out cooperatively by A.F. Wileden of the Rural Sociology Department, Ralph Ammon of the State Fair Board and Mrs. J. Archer Hervey of the Wisconsin State Federation of Music Clubs. One-hour programs were held at 10:30 a.m., 2:00 P.M. and 7:00 p.m. each day of the State Fair, in an improvised little theater. The program numbers were provided jointly by rural and urban groups, many of them including a short play and outstanding artists. Over four hundred rural people from seven counties helped contribute to these programs. The plan was largely experimental, first, to find if rural people would be willing to help contribute such programs; second, to see if state-fair goers would care to sit and listen to these programs. The experience so far seems to answer both of these questions in the affirmative.

Prof. J.H. Kolb, Professor of Rural Sociology, College of Agriculture, who has been on leave since February 1, is back at the college to resume his regular work of teaching and research the coming semester. Prof. Kolb has been in New York, having been appointed on the President's Commission for Rural Social Trends. This year Prof. Kolb will offer an additional course in advanced rural sociology for under-graduate and graduate students. The course will deal with the theory and the results of research in the field of rural sociology.

E.L. KIRKPATRICK.

ZIMMERMAN ON THE BUDGET.

In Sociologus, a Journal of Sociology and Social Psychology, June, 1932, and printed in Leipzig, Germany, there is contained an article by Dr. Carle C. Zimmerman of Harvard University printed in English on "Mathematical Correlation in the Household Budget."

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RURAL INDUSTRY IN CHINA.

Mr. J.B.Tayler, Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Tientsin, China, in a recent letter, sends the following regarding rural industries in China: (Rural industries in America are being studied, it will be recalled, by the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life).

"The population on the China plain often exceeds 400 per square mile and consequently within easy distance of a market town there is frequently a population of 20,000 or more people capable of sustaining a varied industrial and social life. Over the whole of north China, at least, farming is very much a part-time industry. Prof Buck's sample studies indicate that the farmers do not usually spend more than about ninety days a year on their fields. For this reason among others, rural industry manifests considerable vitality. We are anxious to bring new scientific, social and cultural influences to bear in developing the rural economy as a means to a richer life of the villagers."

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AGRICULTURE AND THE HUMAN FACTOR.

We quote the following reference from Agricultural Economics Literature which may be of interest:

Seedorf, W. von.

Schriften über landvolk und landbau. Berlin, Deutsche landbuchhandlung 1931, 2 v. hft. 1, Aus der geschichte des landvolks beiträge zur geschichte der landarbeit, von dr. Johannes Tismer.

In the introduction which is signed by Dr.W.Seedorf a tribute is paid to the work of Heinrich Sohnrey in bringing about a recognition of the importance of a study of the human factor in agriculture, and of applying the knowledge thus gained to the practical problems of the farm. Dr. Seedorf thinks that the problems of farm management will take on a different aspect when the human factor is placed in the foreground.

The first study in this series is an attempt to present a historical survey of the consideration which has been given in the past to the human being in relation to his work.

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MEMBERSHIP RELATIONS BULLETIN

Have "What Ohio Farmers think of Farmer-Owned Business Organizations in that State" Circular 240, by T.B.Manny of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, in cooperation with the Ohio State University and the Federal Farm Board has just been published by the U.S.Department of Agriculture.

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PROJECTS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Have A description of the projects in progress in rural sociology in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life has been put out in mimeographed form under the title "Research in Progress in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, July 1, 1932." This report has been prepared for research workers in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the States Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and other research agencies in agricultural economics.

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RURAL GOVERNMENT.

Two addresses by Dr. T.B.Manny, of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life on the above subject appear in printed form as follows: "The Need for Modernizing Rural Government" is to be found in the Official Proceedings of the Seventeenth Annual State Agricultural Convention, State of New Jersey, Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 213, January, 1932, and "Rural Areas for Rural Government" has been published by the National Municipal Review, County Government Number, for August, 1932. This address was delivered before the Section on Rural Government of the American Political Science Association, Washington, December 28, 1931.

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RURAL LEADERSHIP.

"Rural Contributions to Urban Leadership in Montana, Bulletin No. 262, by Elmo H. Lott, has just been published by the Experiment Station, Montana State College. The study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

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